THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Africa at Halifax.

The English Seamen who Served on the Kearsarge Committed for Trial.

Mr. Laird Refuses to Sell the Rebel Rams.

Efforts to Detain the Rappahannock at Calais.

Pederal Execution in Holstein and Retirement of the Danes.

AUSTRIAN ALARM IN BUNGARY.

DEATH OF THACKERAY,

· HALIFAY, Jan. 8, 1864. The steamship Africa, Captain Shannon, from Liverpool at teast-clock on the morning of the 26th via Queenstown on the afternoon of the 27th of December, arrived at this three days later intelligence from Europe.

The Africa reports that she has had heavy weather and

Boston at a quarter to eight o'clock this morning, where be will be due to morrow (Saturday) evening.

The news by the Africa is of quite a holiday character.

Thackerny, the celebrated author, was found dead in

his bed on the morning of the 24th instant. He was taken ill only the day provious. Effusion on the brain is the alleged cause of his death. occurred in Little Hill street, Birmingham. Six

people were borned to death, including an old lady, who had come to spend the Christman bolidays with her riceds; a norse girl and four children.
The steamship Scotis, from New York, reached Queens

ber, and Liverpool at half-past one o'clock on the after cen of the 25th, making an unprecedentedly quick par

The paseage of the steamship Scotia from New York to Liverpool is computed at less than eight days and swenty cas hours.

The steamship Saxonia, from New York, arrived at The American Question.

London Army and Navy Gazette says that the rams, declaring that they are not for sale.

It is understood that the United States Ministers, both at London and Paris, are making continued efforts to pre-

west the eteamer Rappalantock leaving Calais for the high reas as a rebel cruiser. Stores for the high reached Calais from its land.
Ex of the men who were enlisted to serve on board the Union steamer Kearsarge, at Queenstown, and who were recently disembarked at Cork, have been committed for trial. Affidavits were produced, showing that they had enlisted for three years for the purpose of fighting in the securior of the United States.

The German-Danish Question.
At a meeting at Altona, in which thousands took part,
Prace Prederick was formally proclaimed Duke of Hoistein sind the greatest enthusiam.
The town was subsequently illuminated and great
crowds trevered the streets singing the national song of

Hostein.

Order was everywhere maintained.
Telegraphic communication with Holstein became in
terrupted at neon on the 25th of December.
It was reported that the general commanding the
Austrian troops at Hamburg had been recalled.
The Saxon troops entered Altona on December 24.
The Danes let us the federal troops appeared.
The Federal Commissioners in Hoistein declare that
they will assume the administration of afters without
projudice to the temporarily suspended rights of the
severeum.

The Latest News.

Livencer, Dec. 26, 1863.

The Danish Ministry have tendered their resignation to the King, and it has been accepted.

England and Russia continue to exercise a pressure in Denmark on the Holstein question.

Spain.

A bill had been introduced into the Spanish Congress fixing the strength of the Spanish army for 1864 at one hundred thousand men. Hungary.

The remore of an insurrectionary movement in Hungary

The Quickest Passage.

EXTRAORD/MARY RUN OF THE IMMAN STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW YORK FORM NEW YORK TO QURENSTOWN.

From the Liverpool Post, Dec. 23.

The late Extraordinary passage of the luman Company's steamer City of New York, commanded by Captain Kennedy, has created quite a sensation in nautical circles in Liverpool, and the abstract of her log, which was posted in the liverpool Exchange Newsroom yesterday, was a source of continual interest during the day.

The distance steamed each day by the City of New York was so great and so regular throughout the passage that we consider a synopsis of the log worthy of perusal. From the day (the 12th inst.) she left Saudy Heck washi noon the following day she steamed 25s miles; on the 14th, 330 miles; 15th, 320 miles; 10th, 330 miles; 10th, 320 miles; 20th, 31f miled; 21gt (to Fastnet Rock); 254 miles, arriving at Queenstown at 25f past eleven A. M. of that day. The mean time of the run from Sandy Hook to Queenstown a eight days and sixteen h. "Tr, being the festest ever mode by any occan steamer.

Commercial Intelligence.

The commercial news by the Africa was almost entirely anyicipated by the advices by the City of Baltimore. The markets were closed from the 24th to the 28th of facember.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Yesterday being a general holiday in this city and of business closed, there was a very limited at another the company of the London Stock Exchange. The demand for money was a required at 6% a 7 per cent for the best bills.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 26—Evening.

All the markets are closed to day, and the holidays are
being celebrated everywhere.

LONDON MARKETS.

Meters. Barlogs circular reports breadstuffs still declining. Segar quiet, but firm. Coffee firmer. Rice innetive. Tea quiet, and unchanged. Iron active and firm.

Tallow firmer.

BAVRE COTTON MARKET.

BAVRE COTTON MARKET.

HAVER, Rec. 24, 1863.

Eales of the weak 6,500 bales. Market quiet and steady, closing cominal. New Orleans tres ordinaire 2071.; do. bas, 3021. Stock 29,000 bales.

I arrived to day from Greytown on the schooner Ca pian, with a cargo which I brought over that bar-all of Greviewn, I can contradict what the Panama people writ

MEADE'S ARMY.

No. William Towng's Despatch.

Amer or run Pondrac, Jan. 8, 1864.

No one set of the army can form any idea of the seal for re-calletment which the soldiers display. The glery metives which approach their precent carp colories.

A detachment of rebel cavalry drove in our pickets a since, but were driven back after thirty or forty shots

Some thirty five frebel prisoners and descriers were seat to Washington to-day, among them one of Mesby's lieutenants and two or three non-commissioned officers. The prisoners confirm what has been heretofore said as to the effects of the amnesty proclamation. Refugees from Dinie and starvation go down almost daily, taking

Colpeper. A presentation was made this evening, by the conductors and his friends, of a three hundred and ten doller gold watch and chain to J. B. Van Zandt, freight agent of the read. The engineers presented a saich and chain and elegant photographic athum to

ago at Commissary Thompson's, in Colpepper; to night, at the hospitable tent of Captain Cox, Commissary at army bendquarters. These officers have gay and festive

There is not much said about the Presidency; for you know the soldiers are not politicians. When anything is said General Grant is usually spoken of with much confwas ready to go in for still more. Nine out of ten soldiers will say that Grant is the man for President, and McCleffas the man to conduct the campaign against what

the battle of New Orleans in the army to-day, as was in-dicated by the display of the Star Spangled Banner. The boys gave frequent utterance of the sentiment *Long

Washington, Jan. 8, 1864.
A communication from the Army of the Potomac says It will gratify every feeling of humanity and delight mondreds of nalf-clad, half starved citizens to learn that an arrangement has been made and authorized by the reasury Department to supply the necessaries of life to l'otomac. Some months ago a pian was projected and sanctioned by General Meade, provided it was sustained by law, to effect this object; but on reference to Wash-ington it was found to be unauthorized by existing laws regulating trade and military rules. Recently, however, another plan was suggested and presented to the Treasury Department, by which it was sanctioned, and will shortly

A trade agent has been appointed to sell to the desti-tute population provisions clothing and other necessaries of life. The mode adopted is, that persons de ber in their families to be supplied, and that the supplies desired are not for, and will not be furnished to, any person or persons engaged in hostilities against the United States. The order must be accompanied by the money to compensate the trade again against loss by genrilas, scouting parties of the enemy, so,—thus in a manner making the recipients themselves guarantee the integrity of transportation. Such stores will be forwarded by the usual method of transportation. All citizens orders must be approved by Goneral Patrick, Provost Marshal Geodral, and will be restricted to the requirements of sixty days as the maximum.

Geogral, and will be restricted to the requirements of sixty days as the maximum.

The benefits of this humane arrangement will be extended from the defences of Washimston to the Rapidan, and from the Bine Ridge Borthwardly fo the Benisula formed by the Potonias and cappahannock as far as can be done with latery. The extent, however, will depend upon the course taken by rebel seouts and guerilias. Any interference of molestation by them will greatly circumsoribe the limits of this benefaction. The experiment will be tried to the full limits of the occupation of this army, and it is hoped that its humanity will be fully recognized and appreciated by all in arms against the government.

eriment.

The trade agent appointed by the Treasury Department is John H. Shinker, a loyal citizen of Stafford county, as well known for his integrity and philanthropy as by his social position previous to the rebellion, he having, as the writer believes, occupied positions of responsibility and trust under the State coverquent. Under his information of the state of

Movements of European Steamers.

THE ASIA OUTWARD BOUND, ETC.

The steamship Asia, from Boston, lay off the mouth of the harbor till half-past eleven o'clock A. M. to-day, in consequence of having disabled her machinery. At that hour she left for Liverpool.

The Bremen steamship New York, from Southampton 23d uit, for New York, is still here, coaling.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAN.

There are no signs as yet of the Bohemian. Her news, however, is anticipated by the Africx.

THE ASIA OUTWARD BOUND.

The steamship Asia, from Boston, arrived at this port at twelve c'clock hast night, and sailed for Liverpool at force o'clock this morning.

THE STEAM SHIP NEW YORK AT HALIPAX.

THE STEAM SHIP NEW YORK AT HALIPAX.

The steamship New York, from Southam, on on the 23d, for New York, put into this port last evening, short of coal. She has three hundred passengers.

Shortly after noon yesterday the ball was raised on the fingstaff of the Arsena, and the public were informed the ice was ready for skating pursels. De majority of the ice was ready for skating pursels. De majority of the ice was ready for skating pursels. De majority of the ice was ready for skating pursels. De majority of the ice was ready for skating the information of folly acres of the whon covered with snow to the depth of several inches; but if they will glance at the white hills on the island of the upper lake, and thing all the shores of both ponds, they can thereby obtain some slight idea of its extent. On the island there is over twelve feed of soild snow, which has been removed from the skating surface, and along the shores there cannot be less than nice feet. This snow has to be taken from the tice by means of ploughs, brooms and scrapers, and requires the services of several gangs of laborers.

The lighting of the lice last reading was much improved by the elevation of the lamps and their rays striking on the snow, thus making the skating, after dark, very pleasant. After the fee was cleared, which was about midnight, the whole of the surface was planed down, and again cleaned. To day excellent skating may be expected on all the ponds.

the speciator were actually looking on the body. Con sidering the disadvantages under which the picture was

and beautiful pilet boat, called the William Bell. She is

IMPORTANT REBEL MOVEMENTS.

Petersburg, West Virginia Surrounded.

Our Forces Driven Out of · Burlington.

Cumberland, Md., Threatened by the Enemy.

REPULSE OF THE RESELS AT WINCOESTER.

Mr. T. C. Walson's Despatch COMMERCIAND, Md., Jan. 8, 1864. Petersburg, West Virginia, was

The enemy drove our forces out of Burlington to day. Cumberland, Md., is threatened, and much excitement revails here to night. It seems probable that we will be

stacked here about to-morrow morning.

The passenger trains on the railread have been stopped from running; other trains, nevertheless, are moving.

The comy yesterday captured a train of thirty-six

The rebels are reported to be moving in three main lumns. Imboden has been attacked jat Winebester and driven

So far everything is in our favor. It has been enowing beavily all day.

'Fhe Baltimore and Ohto Railroad.
Baltimore, Jec. 8, 1864

lice.
Our passenger trains have regularly run, with the exception of short detention, from snow storms and cold.
We apprehend no raids or military trouble of any kind, and passengers have not been turned back, as reported.
W. P. SMITH,
Master of Transportation, Baltimore and Obio Railroad:

Message of Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts. Boston, Jan. 8, 1864.

The annual message of Governor Andrew was delivered o day. It is a very lengthy and comprehensive and twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and twentywere six millions seven hundred and twenty-eight showing surplus receipts of over half a million of dollars. He recommends that the various acts provid-

munity can furnish volunteers for our armies, and other communities can afford to pay them to come, but cannot afford to spare the rown men from their own industry, the simplest political economy teaches the wastefuness of reiosing to allow these balances to be adjusted by the law of supply and demand. Not to do so seems to me, as it would seem to mechanics, to reject the use of the lever and to incist on moving all bodies by a dead lift.

Governor Andrew closes as follows.—

The edict of Nantes, maintaining the religious liberty of the Husenois, gave lustre to the fame of Henry the Great, whose name will gild the pages of philocophic history after maskind may have forgotten the martial prowess and the white plume of Navarre.

The great proclamation of liberty will lift the ruler than the content of the content of the dependence has found at last a voice articulate to proclaim throughout all the land and to all the imbalitant thereof. It has been heard across oceans and has modified the sentiments of cabinets and kings. The people of the Old World have heard it, and their hearts stop to catch the last whisper of its echoes.

The poor slave has heard it, and, with bounding loy, tempered by the mystery of religion, he worships and adores. The watting continent has heard it, and aircady foresees the fulfilled prophecy when she will sit redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled by the genius of universal emancipation.

The Maine Logislature, in convention to-day, elected the following officers:—Ephraim Fint, Secretary of State.

John A. Peters, Attorney General; John L. Hodsdon, Adjutant General; Eiram Chapinan, I and Agent; Coaries

Holden, John J. Perry, Hiram Briggles, John M. Noyes,

Sewall Watson, Alonzo Stark and Joseph Farwell, Counsellors.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 8, 1864

bere to-day. The attendance was quite large and the proceedings were barmonious. E. W. Harrington, of Manchester, was nominated for Governor, and O. A. J. Vaughan for Railroad Commissioner. Resolutions generally condemnatory of the policy of the administration were adopted.

More Severe Weather at the West.

A Louisville despatch of the 7th 1652, axes that they has been falling all day. All the railread trains are delayed, and a large number of cattle have been from to death throughout the State.

The suffering in Louisville is great, many persons being badly frozen

ONE MAN KILLED BY THE FAILING OF A WALL-Two OTHERS INCRED.—Late on Thursday afternoon a sad acci-dent, involving the life of one man and the injury of two dent, involving the life of one man and the injury of two others, occurred on the southeast corner of Eighth avenue and Forry eighth street. A number of laborets were earaged in pulling down the building formerly occupied by the Twenty-second preclinct police, when one of the prison walls fell in, burying beneath the ruins three men, named John Hark, Thomas Bannahan and John Gibbons. Captain Slott, of the Twenty-second precinct police, and a section of meo, were on the spot and rendered ail possible assistance in extricating the men, but, before doing so. Hark was crushed to death, Bannahan was dangerously injured about the bead and body, and the police conveyed him to St. Luck's Hospital. Fortunately Gibbons eacaped with but slight injuries. Several women and children were gathering wood about the ruins at the time of the crash, but they all escaped unharmed. Coroner Ranney subsequently beid an inquest or the body of Mr. Hark, at the Forty-seventh street station house, and as the occurrence was accidental the jury rendered a verdict to that effect. Beceased was forty sever years of age and a spative of Ireland. He has left a wife and four children.

afternoon a boy, eleven years of ago, named Edwin Van Sickles, while riding on a freight car of the Hudson River Raifroad Company, correr of Hudson and Leonard streets, elipped, and fell beneath the wheel, which passed over his body, crushing him terribly, and chaning almost instant death. The Fifth ward police took the remains to the station brosse, and afterwards conveyed them to the residence of Mr. Van Stockles, 237 Hudson street, where Correspondence of Mr. Van Stockles, 237 Hudson street, where Correspondence of Mr. Van Stockles, 237 Hudson street, where Correspondence of Mr. Van Stockles, 237 Hudson street, when the present control of the present co getting on their care 2

CBITTARY.

Photob of the Late Judge Caleb B. Smith ind , is communicated by tolograph, has filled several imperious effices of public truet, both under the governments of his adopted States and under that of the United States. In all of them he carned distinction as an

carried pioneers to the then wilderness of the Green west. Be received his education to the Greenwall College and the Mann University. Upon graduating he studied law, and on being admitted to practice selled at Connergylle, Indiana—a Slato that can claim him as one of her rece with more reason than can the State in which he was term. Feing educated as a streng, old-inshicated whig, he espoused at the state of the second under a different than the second under a different

William Makepeace Thackeray

the Airica we have an apponnement of the death nexpectedly, as we had received no previous intimation

of the probability of such an event.

This brilliant and mordant writer was born in Calcutte in the year 1811. His father, a man of good family, was in the East India Company's civil service. Young Thackeray was sent at an early age to England, and received best part of his education at the Charterhouse School.

of the fortune which he had acquired on coming of age, and he decided on devoting bimself to literature as a profession.

Whatever may be the delinquencies of the London Time, one great quality cannot be denied to its management. Its columns are always open to the articles of young writers whose contributions exhibit evidence of takent. In artistic, literary and political effects for that paper Thackeray's pen found for a time profitable employment. He then became a contributor to Prace's Magazane, for which he wrote stories and a little of almost everything. Under the pseudonym of Michael angelo Titmar's high preduced successively "Our Wives," "The Yellow Pluch Papers," "The Yaris Estecthook," "The Steilow Pluch Papers," "The Yaris Estecthook," "Rebecca and Rowena," "A Journey from Cornhill to Cairo," "The Irish Estecthook," "The Second Funeral of Napoleon," "The Chronicle of the Frum," &c None of these attained any great popularity, nor did their author take any real hold of the public favor until the establishmens of Pimes. Here his peculiar vain of satire found its natural field of employment. The papers outsield "The Fat Contributor," "Jeemes Diary" had "The Soob Papers" at once attracted attention and fixed his place as a writer. Inchigh estimate formed of his abilities from these efforts was confirmed by the publication of "Vanity Fair." The completion of the work, which was published in monthly parts, left him second in popularity only to Dickens.

The reputation thus sequired was brilliantly sustained by "Pendeenis" (1850), "The History of Henry Esmond" (1852), "The Newcomes" (1853), and "The Virginians"

Arc. In the summer of 1851 Mr. Thackeray made his Gra

people. And now, having done justice to his merits as a writer, we must in justice to ourselves say something as to his merits as a man.

Notwithstanding the severity with which he lashed the snobbery which pervades English society from the highest to the lowest, we question if there could have been found a more amusing embodiment of that tendency than Thackeray himself. No man could toady when it suited his purpose with more humbleness, or be more overbearing to his inferiors—another phase of the same quality. Certainly no one could have repaid with more ingratitude the many kindnesses that he received here. In his manner of spe-king of this country, its people and its institutions, there was always a tone of disparagement and an affected pily, which, however laughable in an illiterate cockery, are not to be passed over or forgiven in a man of Thackeray's attamments. Like Duckens, and others of his literary contemporaries who have visited us, be could see us only through the medium of his own prejudices, or rather of the prejudices of the class to which he belonged. In as keen an analyst of human nature this was inexcusable. To him the American character could not have been a sealed book. We are unwilling to set down to hardness of heart an obliquity so strange. Let us rather place it to the account of that crust of Anglosnobbery in which, netwithstanding his own sense of his ridiculousnoses, he was himself thickly encased.

Action for Twenty Thousand Dollars for the Loss of Horses by Glanders. SUPERIOR COURT. Before Hon. Judge Barbour and a Jury:

Jan. 5.—John T. Mills w. the New York and Harlem Rathread Company.—The plaintiff in this case is a stage proprietor, and owner of a stable in Forty-fourth street, in which a stage were kept. The desenants owned a yard and shed adjoining the stables of plaintiff. It is alleged that in October, 1961, the defendants carelessly placed in the shed a large number of their horses then infected with farcey and the glanders, of which several of them died; that the disease from the defendants horses infected those of the plaintiff and in consequence thereof many of them died; that by the defendants negligence fifly horses belonging to the plaintiff were infected by the disease and have died, and that their value amounted to four thousand dollars; plaintiff expended large sums of money in andeavoring to care them. The plaintiff's business has been since impeded, and he has thereby suffered damages to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, for which he claims judgment.

By the testimony of Veterinary Sorgeon Nestrand and other winesses it appeared that a large number of plaintiff's horses died from glanders, and that sound horses would be infected from drinking out of the same tank with diseased horses, or from otherwise coming in contact with each other. There was a partition between the stable and the shed, which had been gnawed through by defendants' horses, and the contagion admitted through the holes.

The defence set up on the part of the railway company was a general denial, and an averment that if the plaintiff surfaced any loss it was by his own negligence and not by their negligence.

Mr. Satylord moved for a dismissal of the case on sev-

was a sustained any loss it was by his own negligence and not by their negligence.

Mr. Satdford moved for a dismissal of the case on sevral grounds.

After argument by connect on both sides the Judge denied the matter, reling that although a man has a right to use his own premises for any purposes not prohibited by law, yet he is bound to use due precaution that his neighbor may not suffer from his negligence. He thought the was a question for the jury, and it should be submitted to them. The case is still on.

Jaw. 6.—The case was submitted to the jury, who returned a verdict for platetal of \$5.000.

The Fifty first New York regiment arrived here yester

ARRIVAL OF THE YAZOO.

Interesting from Texas and New Orleans.

Our Operations on the Texan

Spread of Unionism in the Lone Star State.

OUR FORCES ON THE RIO GRANDE.

The steamer Yazoo, from New Orleans, arrived at this alt, being four days later than before received. Our thanks are due to Purser Cook for his uniform courtesy.

MATANORDA PRIMINELLA, Texas, Dec. 20, 1863. in Possession of a Gunboat on Lavacca Bay-A Flog of Truce from Above-General Lawler Sends the Party Book with the Berald's Account of Grant's Victories in East Immessee-Unpopularity of Magnuter-Il's Extreme Im-morality-His Oppression of the People-He Orders the

Burning of Peroder Horn, Indianola and Lavacca-The Inhabitants Anxious for Our Perces to Protect Their Towns-They Watch with Arms to Repel any Attempt of the Rebels to Burn-Conservation of the Fexas Legulature, de., de.

ver enters the Gall of Mexico. This is one of the finest streams in the State, and flows through its most thickly populated and highly cultivated counties. The river has nother and more powerful claim upon our attention. from the Guif it affords ready access to vessels engaged in contraband traffic with the enemy, and is secure haven against the terrific " northers" for intional obstacle to the progress of an army moving determined to make a defence of the river. Upon its and it is said quite a number of inhabitants, considering mounting two gans, and has also here established a garrison for its defence, and infantry for its support. Oppo town of the size of the other. Here the enemy has con than by small boats has not been learned The annexed map will give you some idea of the

THE ENEMY'S DEPENCES LOCATED THERE, DRAWN BY CAPTAIN JAMES T. BABER, CHIEF ENGINEER.



By means of these two fortified positions it is expected to defeat our intentions, if such they be, to secure a foothold on the north side of the Brazos-let time develop

ever, it will hardly be necessary to call in the assistance of the navy in case of an attack, and for the purposes of ments of all except three or four of the steamers now running in the service.

small gunboat in possession of the enemy on Lavacca bay. In all our reconneissances by water nothing has

bay. In all our reconneissances by water nothing has been seen of this immense naval force, and it it does exist the head of the establishment is scrupulously regardful of its safe keeping. The knowledge, which is exceedingly mengre, that we have of the boat is through information from deserters and refugees.

Several days since—despite a severe wind blowing upon the bay—a small boat, containing a major and several men from the rebel army above, was seen tossing about upon the bosom of the bay. It was closely watched, and, after weathering the storm as long as possible, it was thrown upon the beach, pear the headquarters of General Lawler. A white fing was thying from the boat, and accordingly it was recognized as a fing of truce party. Upon coming ashore the officer and his men were taken to headquarters, where they were interrogated as to their business. The major handed over a letter from Magruder, wishing to know whether the respects he had received of the hanging of two Texans were correct. Gen. Lawler, divining the road design of the enemy—which was to find out what we were doing—quietly had the party blindfolded, placed in possession of the major a Hasata, containing full details of Grants great victory in East fon messee, and walked them, under guard, out of our lines. Since then no more Texans have been reported hung to the rebel commander.

From numerous unquestionable sources we are advised of the great unpopularity of Magruder. The charges laid against him are acts of tyranny and oppression and most gross immoralities. The character of his rule is very clearly sustained by the proclamations he has published within the last month in relation to a line of duty to be carried out by the citizens of Texas. Indeed, it is a question whether he is design more for the cause of the rebellion or the Union. The popular voice of Texas never locally sold with the insurrection, and there is little doubt whether their action in the future will not tend bodily for the restoration of the authority of the national gov

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31-7 A. M. another Boy californ - The Weather - The News from Term

The Spread of Unionism, de.

Another secret expedition left here yesterday, the etrongth and destination of which remain unknown.
For three days a thic rained terrifically and inconstantly he funday marking the city was schooliged to a death very my from one to two feet. This fasted, near the river, for several to took fowagos the awarnes the excess are that some moter.

There is nothing of importance from the front. The army is encamped. All is quiet.

The latest advices from Texas present nothing pertant. Governor Hamilton is in New Orleans. On the 18th the bones of Captain W. W. Montgomery, of the irst (Union) Texas cavalry, a Union officer captured and hung by the rebels, were picked up and interred in Fort Brown, in presence of all our troops in Brownsville and a large concourse of citizens. General Dana, comme

2, the George Oromwell on the 3d, and the Moralog Star-on the 2th.

Guerilla fring has entirely ceased on the river.

Charles Miner, a private in the One Hundred and Four-teenth New York regiment, was shot for describe in the face of the enemy on the 28th list. He described at Port-Hudson and one or two other phaces.

Very little business is doing, owing to the falses. The vessels are unable to load or discharge but for a short space at a time.

The court occupied yesterday and to-day in receiving peake. The evidence so far does not differ materially from the published statements of the captain and enand will probably occupy all next week.

HALIFAX, Jan. 8, 1864. The hearing in the case of the steamer Chesapeake somes off before the Admiralty Court to-morrow. ARREST OF BRAINE, ANOTHER OF THE CHESAPEARE

Beston, Jan. 8, 1864. The Banger Who learns that Braine, one of the leading birates who captured the Chesapeake, has been arrested and delivered over to the Halifax authorities.

News from the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jap. 7, 1884. The steamer Oregon has arrived with \$200,000 in easure from Oregon and \$73,000 from British Columbia. She brings news that on the 16th of December the nearly swept away by a torrent of water bursting from a gorge in the mountains near the bay. The Custom lector Gunn escaped; but one deputy and inspector were drowned. The dwelling of Mr. Victor Smith was de

There have been large sales of raw and refined engars in advanced the rates of sugar and syrups.

The defalcation of ex Comptroller Warren, se far as

The Custom House Sensation.

se sent to For Lafayette on Wednesday last, is no relative or kin of Mr. Barney, the Collector of the port, as was stated in yesterday's HERALD. Mr. Palmer young attorney of this city, and on the recommendation many prominent public men, among Opdyke, received an appointment in the Custom House, in which position he demonstrated such rare test and superior taleuts that he was promoted to the rost of pri-vate secretary to the Collector. There he attracted the Thurlow Weed was advanced even to the State General Committee and secretaryship of the City Union General filed those honorable offices, and if the grave charges against Mr. Palmer should prove to be not without founda on, then Mr. Barney is not the only person deceived by

appexed notice upon Comptroller Brennan :-

MSTROFOLITAN POLICE, 61 WILLIAM STREET,
New York, Jun. 8, 1864.
Str.—You will please take notice that the Board
Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police district ho organized by the appointment of William McMurray the dity of New York, as president, and William Lewis, of the city of Brooklyn, as tressurer; also, the Central office is established at No. 61 William streams of the City of New York. Essentially ware chair

day to deliver up the books and papers relating to the

refuse to accede to the demand, and then the matter will be brought before the court for adjudication.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CROTON BOARD.—The Croton Water Board have rendered their report for the past year, Repairs and improvements.

Extension of Aqueduct wails.

Water pipes and laying.

Belgian pavement.

Street improvements.

Repairing and repaying streets.

Salaries.

capacity for 1,204,000,000 gallous of water—a sufficient amount to supply the city for three weeks should the sup-ply be cut of from the Croton river. They also call atten-tion to the superjority of the trap block pavement, and suggest that in future cobble stones and Russ pavement should be dispensed with. There are now two hundred and ninety-six miles of mains laid in this city, and the quantity is steadily increasing. quantity is steadily increasing.

What Wolfe's Collection of Paintines Brother.—
Wolfe's collection of painting, recently sold at the Dessoldorf Gallery, brought the handsome sum of \$114,000.

The Recenting Movement and the Loyal League.—A
committee from the Loyal League waited upon Supervisor committee from the loyal league waited upon Supervisor.
Blant yesterfay and asked if they could do anything towards promoting the recruiting movement. They were informed that about three thousand recruits had already accepted the bounty and that the best way to aid the cause would be to take the county bouds for the payment of the bounties. About ninety men were recruited yesterday, and were paid the usual bounties by the committee.

ANNIVERSALLY OF THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS,-The auniversary of the battle of New Orleans passed off yester-A few years ago the 5th of January was a great day among the anchems of Trainiany Hall; but now they seem to have forgotion that such a person as Old Hickory over had an existence. So we so.

SPECIAL ART OF WORKMANSHIP.—One of the freet of needle workmanship that has been produced for a long time is at present on exhibition at Kebell & Whitmore's, Broadway, the production of Mrs. Charles B. Ransom. It represents the Descent from the Cross, taken from Rubou's great picture in the cathedral at Antwerp. It eccupied hearly five years' constant labor before it was dnished.

DARING BURGLARY.—The house of Mr. E. B. Bleasby No. 261 East Fifty afth street, between First and Second avenues, was burglariously entered by four men about avenues, was burglariously entered by four men about one o'clock on the morning of Thursday last. The entrance was effected by forcing the latch of a window in the basement. After ransacking the lower rooms of the house, they proceeded to the bedrooms, where they secret money, lewelry, a gold watch, wearing apparel, sec., to the smount of one thousand dollars and upwards, but dropping some keys and a few cents on the floor, the noise awoke Mr. Bleasby, who on the metant, en dichabille, chased the thieves into the street. In the haste of flight they dropped a few articles of small worth, but got of with the more vanuable plunder. No police were near at the time, and Mr. R., after dressing, had to go to the police station on Fifty nimb street before be could find one.

The steamer Science was burned the morning at the Perfland wher here. Her cargo had just been landed, and was axeek. Less that.